they get a regular schooling in arma-

weight, strength, evesight and general

with the route. All of this preparation bout a week."

that if anything happens on the road, such as

the blowing out of a fuse, or any trifling disablement, they may know just what has happened and how to remedy it at once. After these men get a certificate of ability from instructors they are sent to our physician, Dr. H. C. Riggs, who carefully examines them as to their height, weight, strength, evesith, and general

health, and likewise to ascertain if they have any physical disability. We take none but men who are physically able to fill the position of

motorman. For instance, if a man has heart trouble he is rejected. Those who pass through the physical examination all right are then sent

to the division superintendent under whom they are to work, and before they are permitted to take a car they go over the line several times with a trained motorman to familiarize them-

President Rossiter also showed a new order

to the motormen prescribing certain rules about stopping and starting cars, and he ends this by complimenting the motormen on the fact that

the system has been much freer from accidents during the last six months than before.

"I should say that our number of accidents has fallen off more than half," said President Rossiter. "On the Brooklyn Heights lines we

ber. One was the case of a boy stealing a ride on the Gates-ave. line and riding on the inside step. The other was the case of an unknown

step. The other was the case of an unknown man in Fulton-st. I consider this a remarkably

man in Fulton-st. I consider this a remarkably good showing for a road that has a mileage of 2000,000 a month. Our cars would belt the globe seven times a day. The suburban line has had two fatal accidents since last July. It has a mileage of about 328,000 per month."

"At what rate of speed do you think trolley-cars in Brooklyn can be run with safety?" was asked.

I think they can be run safely at the rate

"I think they can be run safely at the rate of six miles an hour in the crowded districts, ten miles an hour uptown, and perhaps twelve miles an hour in the suburbs. But our instructions to the men are to observe the speed ordinances strictly, and that they must not make up time by exceeding the speed permitted by ordinance. Time must be made up by not stopping for passengers when another car is a short distance behind the car making up time."

"Does not this result in encouraging the motor-men to ignore passengers on street corners?" Mr. Rossiter said he thought not, but, as a

matter of fact, there is a good deal of complaint nowadays that motormen are not particular about stopping for passengers when signalled.

AFRAID OF THE MAFIA.

AN ITALIAN APPEALS TO THE LAW FOR

PROTECTION-DONATO'S OATH TO KILL.

Antonio Donato, an Italian laborer, was arraigned

resterday morning before Justice Harriman

charged with conspiracy against Luigi Laurno, who

leciares that Donato has taken a most solemn oath,

according to the practices of the Mafia, to murder

of the tenants of the house where he lives, and that

week ago last Monday at a secret meeting of

a week ago last Monday at a secret meeting of Donato and his friends Donato stood by a table, on which lay an open Bible, drew his stiletto, and plunged it into the book, exclaiming: "I swear I will kill Luigi Laurno" at the same time taking the name of the Virgin to witness his oath.

Laurno says that an oath of this kind can never be forsworn, and he makes an appeal to the law to protect him. He asserts that he has been followed day and night since then, and is in mortal terfor of being murdered. When arraigned yesterday Donato denied his name was Donato. None of the professional bondsmen, who make a business of bailing Italian prisoners, was present, and Donato went to a cell. Justice Harriman adjourned the case until an Italian interpreter could be present.

MAYOR MUST ISSUE THE LICENSE.

THE SURF ATHLETIC CLUB GETS ITS WRIT

The Surf Athletic Club of Coney Island, has

won its fight for a license, which will enable it

to give boxing exhibitions in the clubhouse at Surf-

ave. and Eighth-st. Yesterday Justice Osborne, of

the Supreme Court, granted a writ of peremptory

mandamus directed to the Mayor, compelling him

to Issue such a license to the club, and emphasiz-

ing the right of the club to get the license by im-

posing \$6 costs. Three bouts, which were sched-

uled for Wednesday night, had been postponed until

Saturday, to await the decision of Justice Osborne

on the application for the mandamus, and there

is little doubt that they will take place then. Jus-

CHURCH MEMBERS INDIGNANT.

A MEETING HELD TO DISCUSS THE OUTRAGE IN

ST. ALBAN'S CHAPEL.

The members of St. Barnabas's Church, in Bush-

wick-ave., last night assembled at St. Alban's Mis-

sion, Knickerbocker-ave, and Woodbine-st., where

an indignation meeting was held under the direction

of the rector, the Rev. Dr. T. C. Cartwright. The

mission belongs to the church and a week ago was

badly damaged by some miscreants who gained an

ntrance. Dr. Cartwright in his address last night

"It is an unusual thing for a meeting of this sort

to be held, and in a chapel, but the recent outbreak of lawlessness compels me to make reference to the

law-breakers. An outrage has indeed been per-

petrated, but the damage is not so great as at first feared. Some injury was done to the building and

some of the church property has been destroyed. Bibles and prayer books were made useless, and the

whole place was filthy and disgusting. It was a

painful and revolting scene, a lawless and unwar-

OFFICER.

On the application of Max D. Steuer, Justice Os

borne, of the Supreme Court, yesterday moved the

ase of Louis J. Abrams, charged with imperson-

was not guilty. If he did that, he had a right to a

OF MANDAMUS AGAINST HIM.

Laurno says that he has incurred the hatred

Rossiter. "On the Brooklyn Heights lines have had only two fatal accidents since Dece

THE NEWS OF BROOKLYN.

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TROLLEY CARS AND VICTIMS

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES THAT WILL CAUSE EYES TO OPEN WIDE.

DAMAGE SUITS AGAINST THE LINES THAT HAVE BEEN WON IN BROCKLYN COURTS, BUT ARE plete operation of the car may be seen. These new men are then placed upon our country lines, principally upon the Bensonhurst line. STILL A LONG WAY FROM REING SETTLED.

When one studies the calendars of the Brookyn courts of record and sees what a large perage of the suits pending are actions against the various Brooklyn trolley lines for damages for accidents, he wonders why it is necessary have laws and ordinances against excessive med or overloaded cars or compelling the use of suitable fenders. A Tribune reporter yesgrday went through the index of the Supreme court calendar, which showed all the cases pending on January 1, 1896. The facts brought out by checking the suits against trolley lines were startling. The total number of cases against trolley companies was 846, the most which were accident suits. The amounts saked for by the plaintiffs ranged from \$5,000 to \$25,000, and averaged, perhaps, \$10,000. It will thus be seen that the victims of the trolley in Brooklyn were at that time asking the courts to allow them damages aggregating the enormous sum of \$8,460,000.

It will be no surprise to those who have read the details of the great number of accidents reported by the press to learn that the Brook lyn Heights Railroad Company had a large lead. of the total number of cases, the Brooklyn Heights Company and the Brooklyn City Company, which it leases, were defendant in 579 cases. It will be seen that this one system will defend about two-thirds of the total number of cases. Of course, many of these cases have been tried and many others settled out of court during the last six months. But if sympathetic juries had granted all the damages asked for against this one system, the aggregate would have been \$5,790,000.

The other companies and the number of their suits pending follow: The Atlantic-ave. company, 135 cases; the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban, 64 cases; the Brooklyn City and Newtown Company, of which the best-known line is the DeKalb-ave. line, 25 cases; the Nassau Electric Company, 21 cases; the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company, or Smith-st. line, 16 cases, and the Bath Beach and West End Railroad Company, 2 cases,

A glance down the index would lead one to think that the courts were spending most of their time considering the havoc wrought by the Brooklyn Heights system; for instance, on one page of the index, in which the titles are given of forty-nine suits, fourteen, or nearly one-third, had this company as defendant. It is only fair to state, however, that since January I there has been a decided change. The number of suits filed against the Brooklyn Heights road have fallen off. President Clinton L. Rossiter insists that there has been a decrease of 50 per ont. On the other hand, the suits filed against the Nassau Electric road have largely increased In the first place, that company has leased the large system of the Atlantic-ave. company, and the enormous summer traffic to the seaside induced by the five-cent fare has resulted in the dangerous overcrowding of cars, which is practically a new element in trolley traffic in this

A COMPANY THAT SHIFTS THE BLAME. Albert L. Johnson, president of the Nassau seems to be desirous of laying as sh blame for trolley accidents on his lines on the shoulders of his motormen as is possible estimates that there have been 2,400 accidents on the system he controls since the Nassau number of suits filed against Mr. Johnson's company since January 1 is probably not far from 260, and that company bids fair in the future to take the palm from the Brooklyn Heights maining the limbs of Brooklyn people.

The trolley company officials are chary about giving out figures as to the total amount of judgments filed against them in accident cases, but the Brooklyn Heights Company owned last year to an aggregate of \$180,000 in verdicts filed against it. This, of course, is ridiculcusly small, because three or four Brooklyn law firms can be named whose income from trolley accident case judgments aggregate as much as \$180,000 a year. For instance, it is estimated that Charles J. Patterson alone has taken in something like \$200,000 from the trolley companies since they began using electricity four years 150. Mr. Patterson has now pending in the Court of Appeals verdicts which aggregate \$65,-600, and in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court additional verdicts which amount to about \$35,000. Mirabeau L. Towns, Thomas E. Pearsall, Daly, Bell & Crane and a number of other well-known firms have as the chief source of their large incomes verdicts against trolley companies. Some of the individual verdicts in accident cases are so large that one would think It would be profitable for the trolley lines against which they were found to run the cars for several months within the rate of speed prescribed by ordinance.

The largest individual verdict given up to date was that in favor of eight-year-old Clara with \$50 costs. Rost for \$27,500. Edward C. Graves was the attorney in this case, and Charles J. Patterson was counsel. The little girl was run over by a car on the Haisey-st. line, near Throop-ave., during the strike last year. The car was in charge of one of the green motormen taken on to supplant strikers, and the car was going at such speed that it not only cut off the little sir's foot, but reasted it. so high was the current. This case is still pending in the Appellate Court, and when the judgment is finally paid it will amount, with costs and interest, to upward or \$30,000. In addition to this amount a verdict of \$3,500 was given in favor of the girl's father. Ernst Rost, for the damof the girl's father. Ernst Rost, for the dam-age done him through the injury to his child. Probably the next highest verdict was one of \$5,000, in favor of the Ehrmann boy, who had both legs cut off by a Brooklyn Heights car. Ars. Ericsson received \$22,000 because the Brooklyn Heights motorman cut off one of her legs. Evidence to the effect that the facetious motorman said to a passenger, when he approached the woman. See how near I can come to that woman, probably helped to make the verdict so large. Another large verdict was that in the case of John Tholan, who received a verent for \$22,500.

The trolley companies seem to be midway between the case of the companies seem to be midway between the case of the companies seem to be midway between the case of the control of the co

painful and revolting scene, a lawless and unwar-ranted act. The chapel had not done harm in the neighborhood, and I, as far as I know, have not a personal enemy. The mischlef, to me, was the foolish prank of a number of naughty, ungovern-able boys, roughs and toughs who got into the building for a lark. I do not suspect any individual or society, as has been alleged, nor do I cherish any ill will toward any one." The trolley companies seem to be midway be twen two desires. In the first plan y companies seem to be minually esizes. In the first place, their flerce with the elevated roads for rapid fic urges them to make as high is sable, and thus, though they give into their motormen to observe the speed as possible, and thus, though they give instructions to their motormen to observe the speed ordinances, their tendency is to so hedge motormen in with close schedules as to compel them to violate the ordinances in order to make their day's work within living hours. On the other hand, the trolley officials are restrained by the enormous expense of meeting these big ludgments. The trolley officers are much more careful now than they were originally in selecting motormen and instructing them in the handling of the cars. Nearly of the cars in the city are supplied with fairly good fenders, which tend to a large degree to offset the dangers due to a high speed.

A TALK WITH PRESIDENT ROSSITER CHARGED WITH PERSONATING AN ating an officer, from a police court to the Grand Jury, and fixed bail for Abrams at \$500. When the application was made the District-Attorney opposed it on the ground that the petitioner had shown no ground why the case should be moved. Mr. Steuer replied that it was not necessary to give any reason further than for the defendant to swear that he

A TALK WITH PRESIDENT ROSSITER.

day, and asked him whether the profits that his road might make from high speed were not more than offset by the aggregate of verdicts which his company was called upon to pay annually. Mr. Rossiter was inclined to take a hopeful view of things so far as his company is concerned.

"Since I took office, a year ago," he said, "the humber of accidents has been greatly reduced on the system. We have placed many safeguards

BROOKLYN'S NEW HOSPITAL.

around the operation of our cars. When we are in need of men we first refer applicants to Superintendent C. E. Harmon, who was my superintendent on the New-York Central. Mr. Harmon carefully investigates the record of each applicant, and if it is not as it should be the man is instantly rejected. Those who are not rejected then go to our instructors, who devote all their time in training these men on cars, in which the motor parts are open, so that the complete operation of the car may be seen. These THE SWEDISH POPULATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION OF GREATER NEW-YORK WILL BUILD IT.

YESTERDAY AND THE NAMES OF A NUM-BER OF PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN ARE ON THE PAPERS.

Brooklyn is to have a new hospital. The certificate of incorporation of the Swedish Hospital was filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday. It is the intention of the association to build a hospital and maintain it for the special treatment of persons of Swedish nativity or descent, although others will be received as well. The incorporators of the association are Charles E. Edley, a drygoods dealer, of New-York City, who lives at No. 1,086 Pacific-st.; ex-Supervisor H. A. C. Dahl, Ernst Lundgren, a patent lawyer; H. Rosen, who is with "The North Star," a Swedish paper; P. W. Milson, an artist; Magnus Dahlander, an architect; E. T. Holmes, a ship chandler; Jacob Morin, an At lantic-ave, druggist, and Dr. Carl Elfstron. Mr. Edley is president of the Board of Trustees; Mr. Dahl, treasurer, and Mr. Rosen, secretary, While all of these men are Brooklynites, the institution is to be a Greater New-York affair. and the Swedes of New-York are taking fully as much interest in it as those of Brooklyn.

Prominent Swedish citizens of the two cities have long been agitating the protect of a Swed. ish hospital. The Norwegian Hospital in South Brooklyn they do not think quite meets the necessity for a sanitarium for persons of their nationality. Several mass-meetings were held early in the spring which were largely attended, and at which fully two hundred persons signified their willingness to become permanent members of a hospital association, if organized. Between \$1,000 and \$2,000 was subscribed. A meeting was recently held at the Clarendon Hotel, at which fifty Swedish organizations of the Greater New-York were represented. There was much enthusiasm, and no one who left the meeting had any doubt but that the movement would result successfully.

Preliminary arrangements have been made for holding a monster fair in the Universal Building, next to the Postoffice. This fair will be held in the last week of November or possibly in the first week of December. All of the Swedish or-ganizations of the two cities have agreed to do their shares toward making the fair a big suctheir shares toward making the fair a big success, and President Edley is confident that not less than \$10,000 will be raised in this way. It is expected to raise the most of the money, however, by membership fees, the annual membership fee having been fixed at \$5. When \$50,000 has been secured the work of putting up a suitable building will begin. It is probable that the land for the hospital will be bought this fall. It is the intention to buy sufficient for the purpose supplies through from street to street. The work running through from street to street. The work on the building will probably not begin until next year. The trustees have not yet gone deeply into the matter of site, but it is probable that the hospital will be located in what may be called the Swedish section of the city, lying south of Atlantic-ave., in the Third and Tenth wards. It is estimated that there are between 20,000 and 25,000 Swedes in Brooklyn, and something less than that number in New-York. The hospital is to be non-sectarian. running through from street to street, on the building will probably not b to be non-sectarian.

LOST HIS WIFE AND LIBERTY.

A COLORED BIGAMIST WITH MORE THAN THE USUAL EFFRONTERY.

A decree of absolute divorce has been granted by Justice Osborne, of the Supreme Court, to Mary E. Harrison, of No. 887 Herkimer-st., from Charles Harrison, at present in the penitentiary. The parcolored. Harrison has a rather peculiar record, having had three wives, and it was on the ground of his relations with the two last consort that the first wife, the plaintiff in this case, sued for divorce. She testified in the trial that she was married to the defendant on April 7, 1884, and that he deserted her two years later. Then Maggie Harrison was called, and said that she had lived with the defendant for six years from 1889, and that four children were born to her. She was never married to Harris She lives at No. 1,707 Atlantic-ave. The third witness was Matilda Harrison, of No. 127 Schenectady-ave., who testified that she was married to tady-ave., who testined that she was married to the defendant last May and lived with him until he was arrested on a charge of bigamy. He was tried and convicted and sent to the penitentiary for ten months. The summons and complaint in the action for divorce were served on him in the cell under the County Court while he was awaiting

cell under the County Court while he was awarding sentence.

A peculiar circumstance in connection with the case is the fact that the Rev. George Dardis, the minister who married the plaintiff and the defendant, size married the defendant to his third wife. Another odd circumstance is the fact that the defendant lived within a few blocks of his first wife during the time he was living with the other women, but she testified that she never knew until recently that he was unfaithful to her.

THEIR DREAM OF LOVE IS O'ER.

FOUR WEEKS OF MARRIED LIFE TOO MUCH FOR A YOUNG CANARSIE COUPLE.

on the application for the mandamus, and there is little doubt that they will take place then. Justice Osborne says in his opinion:

The papers submitted on behalf of the relator present a case entitling it to the writ applied for. The defendant submits, in opposition, the affidavit of an acting detective-sergeant of police, who deposes as to the size and arrangement of the relator's building, and produces an advertisement of a sparring exhibition advartised to be held there. There is also submitted the affidavit of the Mayor's private secretary, in which he deposes that when relator applied to the Mayor for a license an investigation was made, and the information which the Mayor succeeded in obtaining with reference to it was to the effect that the real purpose which the club had in view in applying for such a license was to have prizedights carried on there in public. Therefore, in the exercise of that discretion given him by the charter and the ordinance, the Mayor refused to issue any such license.

Even conceding for the sake of the argument that the Mayor is vested with the discretion as to granting licenses as contended for by the learned corporation Counsel, there is no evidence before the Court that the Mayor has exercised any such discretion, the statement of a third party, to wit, the private secretary, as to what investigation was made, as to what information the Mayor was made, as to what information the Mayor the arrived at in the alleged exercise of his discretion is mere hearsay, and cannot weigh against the positive declarations of the relator. It is almost needless to add that if any "prizenghts" are attempted to be carried on in relator's building, in voloation of the law, the police authorities will undoubtedly interfere. The application of the relator is granted, with 50 costs. Four weeks of married life have proved to be nore than enough for Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Van Housen, both of Canarsie, and the parents of the young people will seek to have their ill-advised marriage annuited, if possible. Rudolph and his wife, tille, were married, without their parents' consent, on Sunday, June 28, in the Williams Avenue Methodist Church parsonage by the Rev. Mr. Jones Mrs. Van Houten, prior to her marriage, lived with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hoyt, in Main-st. Canarsie Village. Her husband is the son of Willam Van Houten, also of Canarsie. It seems, according to Lillie, that her mother and stepfather live in Cleveland, Ohlo, and although was made a welcome inmate of the Cleve land home it had no joys for her, and she went to Canarsie to live with relatives. About four weeks ago she confidentially told Rudolph that she did not think much of boarding around with her relatives the way she had been doing, and that she wished she had a home of her own. The hint was broad enough for Rudolph, and he decided upon immediate action. They took a trolley-car to the Rev. Mr. Jones's house, and told him that they were od enough to get married legally, giving their ages at

Mr. Jones's house, and totally, giving their ages as twenty-one and eighteen years.

When their marriage was announced, Lillie's grandparents and Mr. and Mrs. Van Houten, st., were angry. But, like the parents in all well-regulated families, they decided to make the best of it, and the young couple went to housekeeping with the bridegroom's parents. The first two weeks were passed in perfect happiness, and then runes became current that Lillie was jealous, and that some other girl was all the world to Rudolph, Lillie herself says that her young husband is "dead gone" on another girl, and that she is satisfied they cannot get along well together.

Mrs. William Van Houten, mother of the young husband, says that Lillie does not treat her husband right. Mr. Van Houten, father of the bridegroom, says that the whole trouble is that they got married too young, and that the minister ought to be arrested; he says he would like to see them separated, because they are worrying him to death with their quarrels.

Even the clamedisters around Canarsie show an interest in the marital difficulties of the young people, and the domestic infelicities are expected to make things lively in that quiet place until snow flies.

W. T. OSMUN REMAINS THE GUARDIAN. The application of Rufus L. Perry for the removel of William T. Osmun as the guardian for James and Amos Newton, two colored boys, was esterday denied by Surrogate Abbott. The father of the boys was a veteran of the war and left them a little property. The children were made wards of a Mrs. Susan Dadles, and Mr. Perry alleged in his motion that Osmun induced Mrs. Dadies to allow him to become guardian of the children and to invest their money for them.

Some time afterward Mrs. Dadies wanted to use Some time afterward Mrs. Dadles wanted to use some of the money and asked Osmun for it, saying that she wished to buy clothing for the children. She alleged that he refused to give her anything, saying that the money had been louned, and that he was out of funds. She made repeated demands for the money, but fatled to get any of it, and then the application was made to the Surrogate for the removal of Osmun. The Surrogate directed Osmun to call in his loans and not to deduct any commission for the work he had performed. This order was compiled with and the Surrogate denied the application for removal on that ground and also on the ground that the children will soon come of age.

LIKELY TO SECEDE.

HONOR OBJECT TO DOUBLE ASSESSMENTS.

A CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION WAS FILED IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE 10,000 IN BROOKLYN, AND THAT HALF OF THESE

A circular has been distributed among the members of the American Legion of Honor sta ting that the assessments of last year were to be doubled, and, as a result, there is likely to be a large secession of members from the Brooklyn councils. At the next meeting of the differ ent councils this will be determined upon. Many of the members declare that they will withdraw from the order rather than pay the money

The headquarters of the Legion is in Boston and for nearly fifteen years it has been in existence, and has a guarantee fund of \$500,000 Of the 60,000 members in the order, it is said almost one-half reside in New-York State, while about 10,000 live in Brooklyn.

The receipt of the circular announcing the double assessment has caused considerable indignation. One of the members of the order said yesterday that he believed that at least onehalf of the members in the Brooklyn councils would sever their connection with the order, and that it was possible that the seceders would organize an order and confine it to the State. He said that he had paid over \$1,200 into the order, and was satisfied to forfeit it rather than

order, and was satisfied to forfelt it rather than submit to the enormus assessments.

"Last year," said he, "a member paid \$3 a month, but on January of this year he was compelled to pay \$6, and this has been continued. Some time ago an assessment fund of half a million dollars was created just for such purposes as an excess of assessments, but the money has never been used for that purpose. Had it been done, the double assessments now called would not have to be made.

been done, the double assessments now called would not have to be made.
"Many members," he continued, "are unable to meet the assessments at the present high rates, and will, in consequence, be forced from the order. More than \$250,000 was paid out in the State of New-York last year by the members above the sum that was issued on death benefits to members in the State, this money going to another State."

GRINDING OUT CITIZENS.

A RUSHING BUSINESS IN THE FEDERAL COURT-LUIGI MAY TRY AGAIN.

The naturalization of citizens is going on at a rapid rate at the Federal Building. The legal limit of naturalization expires in the Federal courts ninety days and in the State courts 120 days pretime limit is up early in August. For this reason the officials in the clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court have been busy during the last fee of the foreign population of Brooklyn have taken up the responsibilities of citizenship, and there are more to come. The foreigners are of a better class than usual, more prosperous in appearance and more intelligent. The majority of the new citizens are Swedes, although there are Italians far above the "dago" class, who, unlike some of their countrymen over in New-York, do not believe "Dick" Croker is the father of his country, also there were a few Frenchmen and C suave little men, who had their catechism down suave little men, who had their catechism down pat, knew the Constitution almost by heart, and were distinctly proud of being able to vote and have a voice in the affairs of this free Republic. A few Irishmen and "others" completed the list. A diminuity e Italian, who apparently and probably did not how the difference between a circus hamibill and a State proclamation, furnished some amusement for a small crowd in the lobby a few mornings ago. An intelligent Italian friend attempted to act as "coacher."

"Now, Luigi," said be, in English, "if the man asks you what are the duties of citizenship, what are you going to say?"

"Whatta me say."

"Yes, what are you going to say?"

"Yes, what are you going to say?"
"Tellum me vota—vota all 'lection time."
"Sacre, man! What do you mean?"
"Whatta I mean? Mean vota, vota much, all

"Whatta I mean? Mean vood, to a day, maybe."
A roar of laughter followed the remark. The intelligent Italian looked disconcerted. He began such a fierce trade in his native tongue that a cloud came over Luigi's brow. Luigi answered in vigorous style, and his answer, interpreted, meant: "Whatta for me want — papers? No good. Maka de mon someplace else."
Luigi was not led before the officials. His friend took him away for a more extended study of his him away for a more chism and more coaching. Early in August he

CANNOT LAY TRACKS IN NEPTUNE-AVE.

TWO STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES STILL FIGHT ING FOR THAT THOROUGHPARE.

Justice Smith, of the Supreme Court, sent in from Patchogue yesterday afternoon a decision continuing pendente lite the injunction obtained by the Coney Island and Brooklyn Raliroed Company restraining the Coney Island and Graveseod Raliroad Company from laying its tracks in Neptume-ave. Justic Smith says that the injunction must stand until the and Gravesend Company is a part of the Flynn system, and the fight between it and the other company for the possession of Neptune-ave, is of long standing. Years ago the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company obtained permission to lay tracks on the old Coney Island pank road, which afterward became a part of Neptune-ave. The Flynn Company has obtained the consent of a majority of the property-owners to the construction of its road along the avenue and claims that it has a right there. The other company declares that the permission to lay tracks on the old Coney Island plank road, which became a part of Neptune-ave, gives it a prior right to the street and that the newer company cannot lay tracks there without first obtaining the consent of the plaintiff. Several injunctions have already been obtained to fit one phase of the case or another, but the whole matter will be decided when the present action is tried, which cannot be until fall. and Gravesend Company is a part of the Flynn sys

MRS. MUGFORD'S ALIMONY.

Allmony at the rate of \$10 a week and \$50 counse fee were yesterday allowed Mamie L. Mugford in the suit which she has brought in the Supremthe suit which she has brought in the Supreme Court to annul her marriage with Henry L. Mugford. The Mugford family jars have been in the courts for many months. Mrs. Mugford says that she was deceived into marrying through false representations which he made to her. She says he told her that he was a wealthy man, when the fact was that he had transferred all his property to his daughter, Mrs. rande Hovey. Mr. Mugford denied that he made any false representations.

Mrs. Hovey, the daughter, has had Mrs. Mugford arrested on a charge of stealing furniture and carpets, and the hearing on the matter will come up in the police courts in a few days.

TWO SEIDL CONCERTS TO-DAY.

Both of to-day's programmes of the Seldi So-Fischer will sing in the evening, the concert being the fourth in the symphonic series. In the after-noon a matinee of Wagner and Liszt music will be the bill. These are the two programmes;

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Policeman-I'll arrest every one o' you when you come ashore!
Chorus-We aint a-comin' ashore! We's got all our clothes on, an' if you want to pinch us, you's got ter come in an' git us!-(Truth.

BRIDGE PASSENGERS SCARED.

LIGHTNING SMASHED WINDOWS IN A CAR, BUT CAUSED NO OTHER DAMAGE.

Lightning played a strange freak on a Brook lyn Bridge car in the course of the thundershower Wednesday evening. Car No. 75 was one of a train on its way to Brooklyn from New York. The passengers were suddenly startled by the crashing of glass, and an instant later a fearful clap of thunder. The car had been struck and the lightning, in its strange freak, broke six panes of glass without injuring any of the many passengers in the ceach. There was a panic for a short time, but when the train ar-rived in the station its occupants had calmed down.

BRIDGE PLANS SIGNED.

THE ACQUISITION OF SOUTH FIFTH-ST. PROPERTY WILL NOT DELAY THE WORK. The final plans of the new East River bridge, with he exception of the acquisition of South Fifth-st., so that the Brooklyn approach will be in a straight instead of a curve, as the plans now show, were signed Wednesday night by Mayor Wurster. The plans were then sent to Richfield Springs, for the signature of Mayor Strong. Within the week the ite defections had in the past played havoc with plans will be filed with the proper authorities of the their regular tickets, the machine men referred two cities. It is expected that the Commission will obtain the consent of the Legislature to acquire the portion of South Pifth-st. This will permit the establishment of a straight line, as the Commissioners edded upon several weeks ago. In case the Legislature consents, as it will no doubt do, South fare, as easement proceedings will enable the Comnission to acquire property north of South Fifth-st. that will simply divert the line of the street in that day morning:

'As soon as the plans are formally filed with the departments of public works of New-York and Brooklyn, work will begin at once on the New-York towers. Negotiations with the authorities of New York for the transfer of water-front property to the acquire property it needs now belonging to the ferry npany are progressing satisfactorily, and will loubt be concluded at an early date. Beyond the acquirement of the property that will be nec for the building of the towers and anchorages, it is for the building of the towers and anchorages, it is not likely that any effort will be made toward securing title to the property along the line in New-York and Brooklyn for at least a year to come."

The engineering department will not be delayed pending the decision of the Legislature. From the date of the first contract for the building of the towers and anchorages, it will take at least a year to complete them. This, together with all the necessary preliminary work, will keep the engineering and construction department busy from now on. It will take probably five years to complete the bridge.

HER SEARCH IN VAIN.

MRS. DRESSER'S FUTILE ATTEMPTS TO FIND HER DAUGHTER AMELIA BY WALKING THROUGH HARLEM STREETS.

According to Mrs. Charles Dresser, the wife of baker living at Snedeker and Blake aves., a local Svengali has hypnotized her daughter Amelia, coaxed her away from home and is keeping her under a spell somewhere in New-York City. Amelia is twenty years old, and her parents have given her almost every luxury that was possible by people in moderate circumstances. The mother says that four months ago Amelia packed her bes watch and two diamond rings. She wrote mother after reaching New-York that she was working for a good salary. She did not give the address where she was staying, but her mother learned that the letter had been mailed in Harlem, and nearly every day since then she has journeyed to New-York and wandered through the streets of Harlem in the hope of seeing her daughter. Dresser says that she has only one solution of the mystery, and that is before her daughter went away she received some attention from a neigh-bor, a man over sixty years old, who seemed to have great influence over the girl. She says that the man is employed in the Custom House and earns a good income.

man is employed in the Custom House and earns a good income.

Mrs. Dresser says that she does not think that her daughter is of strong mind, and says that three years ago she was injured by a fall from a swing while attending a plonic. She struck on the back of her head and was confined to the house for a long time. She has heard from Amelia only once, and then through a friend, since receiving the first letter. Amelia then said that she was homesick and wanted to get back and see her parents, but that she would not be allowed to do so.

IMPROVING THEIR CHURCH.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS BEING MADE BY THE HANSON PLACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONGREGATION.

is at present undergoing a complete renovation of its interior. The decorations are in charge of William Harkness, one of the most active and in-fluential members of the church. Mr. Harkness was found by a Tribune reporter at the Hotel Margaret last night, and in reply to the request for information said: "Our church now has over two thousand mem-

bers on its roll, and is the strongest Methodist church, numerically, in the world. The Sundayschool is over fifteen hundred strong, and we claim to have a schoolroom that for comfort and cheerfulness cannot be surpassed in this country Not long ago the society expended \$20,000 on this room, and at that time nothing which long experience in Sunday-school work demanded or in genuity could suggest to make this room con modious, cheerful and attractive for the children turn has come, and the main auditorium is to be made as comfortable and attractive as possible. think I may safely say that when it is finished there will be no more convenient and beautiful thurch interior in this country.

"The cetting and walls will be frescoed in light

terra-cotta colors, the entire woodwork will be fin-ished to harmonize with the frescoing, and new cushions and new carpets will be provided. organ loft, which now overhangs the reading desk, will be removed, and in its place the gallery will be extended entirely around the church. The organ will be divided and made into two parts, these parts being placed in opposite corners of the gallery. Between them will be the choir seats, and directly in front of the choir will be the organ keyboard. The organ, when completed, will be one of the most perfect and powerful in the world.

The auditorium, it is expected, will be completed some time in September, but the organ will not be finished until November. The entire cost of the repairs and alterations will be about \$15,000.

This church has had a long line of eminent men in its pulpit, among whom may be mentioned the Rev. Dr. Buckley, now Editor of The Christian Advocate; Bishop Foss, George E. Reed, now president of Dickinson College; the Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck and Emory J. Haynes.

"For thirty-five years Samuel Booch, formerly Mayor of the city, was superintendent of the Sunday school, and at his death, about a year and a half ago, he was succeeded by the present incumbent, John French, now eighty-four years old, who for thirty-five years had served as assistant superintendent." will be removed, and in its place the gallery will be

NEARLY ANOTHER TROLLEY WRECK.

A runaway Nassau Railread trolley-car in Washngton-st vesterday morning at 11 o'clock narrow ly missed duplicating the Thirty-minth-st. accident of five or six weeks ago. The car struck a coal cart while between Concord and Nassau sts. with so much force as to damage the fender and rattle the motorman. The latter threw over his reversing lever and the car started back on the down grade ever and the car started back on the down grade. Every seat in the car was filled, and as soon as it had gained a velocity of about thirty miles an hour the people became panic-stricken. A number of men jumped off and the women screamed. Finally the motorman gave his motor handle the right kind of a turn and the car came to a stand-still within a few feet of a DeKalb-ave, car near Sands-st. The motorman was so unnerved by the mixtap that he could with difficulty take his car up the hill again.

BIDS FOR THE NEWTOWN CREEK BRIDGE. The joint bridge committees of the Brooklyn Common Council and the Queens County Board of Supervisors met in the Controller's office in the City Hall yesterday forenoon for the purpose of receiving plans for a bridge across Newtown Creek, from Manhattan-ave., Brooklyn, to Vernon-ave., Plans were submitted by the following: E. B. Jennings, Springfield, Mass.; Willtonowing: E. B. Jennings, Springfield, Mass.; William H. Breighaupt and Charles E. Bedell, New-York City; the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge Company, of Chicago, John D. Wilkins, Albany, N. Y.; Charles A. Steiner, Brooklyn; J. A. L. Wardell, Kansas City, and Thomas E. Brown, fr., New-York, The estimates on the cost of the bridge ranged from \$200,000 to \$381,000. No decision was reached by the joint committee.

THIRD TICKET GOSSIP.

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS WHO ARE FIGURING ON THE CHANCES

A STRONG MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF M'KINLES-WHAT SOME WELL-KNOWN DEMO-

CRATS SAY.

The meeting of independent Democrats in New-York City on Wednesday evening, at which sympathy was expressed with the attempt of Western Democrats to nominate a gold Democrat for the Presidency, was the subject of much discussion in Brooklyn yesterday. The prominent part taken by well-known Brooklynites in the meeting made it additionally interesting in Kings County. The published decision, to the effect that a third ticket would be the result of the meeting was received with some satisfaction by many soundmoney Democrats who have little or no interest in the fortunes of the old Willoughby-st, ring, while the old machine leaders themselves professed to have no interest in the doings of the

Apparently forgetful of the fact that Shepardto the anti-Bryan leaders only in terms of contempt and scorn.

From the fact that the prospect of a second Democratic ticket aroused little or no interest among sound-money Democrats yesterday, the conclusion was drawn that by far the greater majority of the Democrats who cannot swallow the Chicago concection have made up their minds to support McKinley.

The present feeling among the Shepardites was

explained vesterday by Robert H. Roy, the Assistant United States District-Attorney, in these words: "The one thing for which we shall work is the defeat of Bryan. We recognize the fact that McKinley is sure to carry this State and the other Eastern States, and, in fact, we acknowledged this before Bryan's nomination was made. Our feelings in regard to a second Democratic ticket are determined by the reports we hear from the Central and Western States. We understand from the sound-money Democrats there that another ticket would be a big aid to McKinley because there are many Democrats there who could not influence themselves to vote for a Republican under any circumstances, and who would in all probability vote for the regular nominee regardless of his money views, if there were no second candidate in the field. A sound-money candidate would thus pull many votes away from Bryan and ald McKinley many votes away from Bryan and all and correspondingly. It is an open question how many Republicans in the Western States are affected by the silver craze, but I have no doubt that McKinley could win handly in most of the States now considered doubtful, if there are two Democratic tickets in the field.

"We intend to be guided in our advocacy of a convention by the advice and

sound-money convention by the advice and counsels of the Western men. Their States are the most uncertain ones, and we believe they should have the say. Whatever may be done at the conference, there are many Democrats here who will vote for McKinley."

Henry Hentz is now one of the most ardent McKinley men in the city. He would be bitterly opposed to a third ticket if he thought it

would threaten the Republican nominee's chances. Edward M. Shepard, the leader of the organization, is for a third ticket, but he believes the regulars should have every chance to take the lead in the sound-money crusade, Frederick W. Hinrichs and J. Warren Greene are strong advocates of a third ticket, and Henry W. Maxwell is inclined to favor a third ticket, but prefers to accept the decision of the other leaders.

OUTING OF KINDERGARTEN TOTS.

HOW LITTLE ELEANOR POTTER'S \$2 WAS PUT TO A GOOD USE.

Miss Eleanor Potter lives in Sixth-ave., near St. John's Place. Miss Eleanor is Miss only in courtesy, for in point of fact she is yet only a child. Circumstances have made her own life easy and little children who cannot wear good clothes nor go on pleasure trips. Although she is small and young she has entered with a zest into the good works done by the ladies of the Sixth Avenue

Baptist Church. Unaided and unadvised by older or wiser heads Eleanor got up a little fair at her own home that she might make some money to give to the poor. The sum realized was not a great one, but perhaps no \$2 ever gave or ever will give a greater amount of pleasure just exactly in a place where it was much needed and fully appreciated.

On the corner of Fourth-ave, and Butler-st. there is a little kindergarten school, called the Lincoln ladies of this same Sixth Avenue Baptist Church. The school is for the small children of the poor who live in that neighborhood. Miss Louise Hurst, who is the teacher of the Lincoln Kindergarten, in the summer, as she felt that the little ones needed amusing instruction then fully as much as in the winter. Their own homes were so small and so squalid, and relief from those homes they had only in the street. Miss Hurst said that she was not going out of the city in July, and that if any arrangement could be made she would spend her time for the benefit of her little pupils.

Friends of the school made this possible, and the was about this time that Miss Eleanor Potter came with her mite, her little \$2 that her fair had yielded. The ladies of the kindergarten decided to use the money in giving the tots a sight of the sea, and they took thirty-five of them on the Fifth-ave trolley-cars down to Coney Island.

As they were all about ready to start, one of the ladies noticed Katie, who stood with her nine-

As they were all about ready to start, one of the ladies noticed Katle, who stood with her ninemonths-old baby sister in her arm, wistfully watching her more fortunate companions. "Are you not going with us. Katle?" said the teacher. "How can I go? I have to take care of the baby, My mother is out scrubbing, and I cannot leave the baby alone."
"Then take the baby along."
And so it was arranged Katle, who was eleven years old, born in Brooklyn, and had never seen the ocean, got herself and her baby ready, and off she went with the others. Donning their best clothes is a ceremony that does not consume much time with these children. When they and their chaperons were ready they presented a striking but sad contrast. After a pleasant ride Coney Island was reached, and the ladies took their little charges down on the beach. The baby, in all the glory of her pink dress and her none too clean white cap, with her little nose sunburned (so much had Katle raced around the streets with her when the mother was out at work) to almost an exact match with her dress, was just as happy as any of the rest of them, in fact seemed to think the outing was arranged for her especial delectation. They allowed the children to take off their shoes and stockings and go in wading. Through fear of an accident, one of the women made her maid take off her shoes and stockings and go in with the kindergarten children. Poor Katle, ever faithful to the baby, sat upon the sand and watched the other children. There was a happy, sad expression on her face, which caught the notice of one of the ladles, who is something of an expert in reading facial expression, especially of guileless childhood, before the art of dissembling is too well learned.

What was the trouble? Twas but an Instant, "You would like to go in wading, would you not. Katte."

"Oh, so much, but I must mind the baby."

The baby was sprawling over the beach, cramming sand late it is mouth. Instant.

What was the trouble? Twas but an instant, "You would like to go in wadding, would you not katte?"

"Oh, so much, but I must mind the baby."

The baby was sprawling over the beach, cramming sand into its mouth, just as if sand and not the nursing bottle was the normal healthy food of a Fourth-ave baby. So Mrs. W. thought there was a limited chance of the baby swallowing a bowlder or being swallowed by a whale, and consequently offered to become responsible for Katte's charge. The child did not need a second invitation. Off went her well-worn shoes and ragged stockings, and in she went in a jiffy. There she waded around for nearly an hour. Then the ladies thought it was time for the children to come out and eat their luncheon.

The little ones had rolled their skirts up as best they could, but when they came to shore it was found that most of them were wet through, and found that most of them were wet through, and they had to be set in rows in the sun on the sand until their clothes got dry. They had shout as much fun spreading them out and drying them as they had in getting them wet. They had been told to put their stockings in their shoes, and each child to place its own pair where it would know where to find them. In spite of all these precautions, the little shoes and stockings got sadly mixed. One child found a hip garter and a calf garter, but could not find two of either kind, and some were without any.

They are the luncheon, but they found it rather dry swallowing their sandwiches without any water. Alackaday, there is no water on Coney Island that is free to children except the sait sea waves. If they wanted water, they would have to buy it. As it was a question of buy, the laddes decided that they would give the children lemonade. On account of the numbers, they were able to contract cheaper. They found a vender of lems-